

KING'S BOOKLETS

Copyright 1904

MOSES
KING

New York U.S.A.

A THOUSAND AND ONE WORLD WIDE SUBJECTS



1616 1682 1776
Philadelphia
PROCLAIM LIBERTY
TO ALL MEN



"King's Booklets" cover an endless list and variety of subjects.

Fifteen illustrations in each. Uniform price of five cents. Mailing only one cent the world over.

Far cheaper than single picture postals and much more entertaining.

Sold by all Newsdealers, Stationers, and Booksellers.

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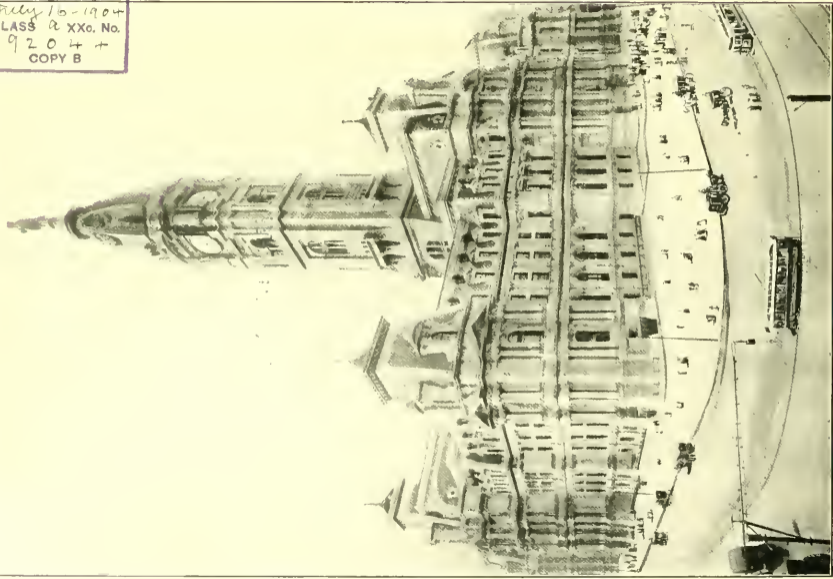
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JUL 18 1904

Copyright Entry

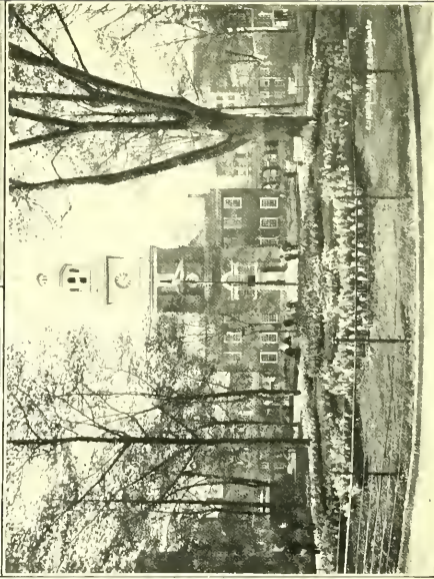
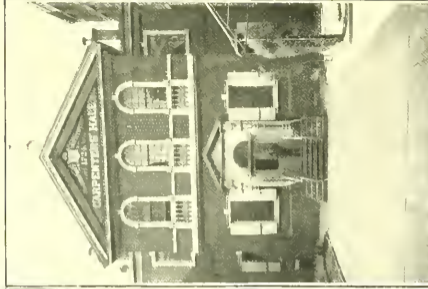
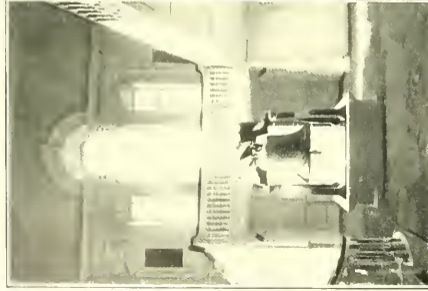
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PUBLIC BUILDINGS OR CITY HALL. Broad and Market Streets (Penn Squares).
America's largest and most costly city-hall (\$23,000,000). 634 rooms. Tower, 547 feet high.



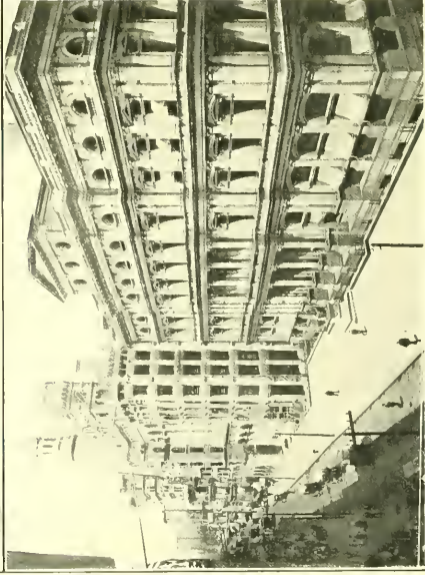
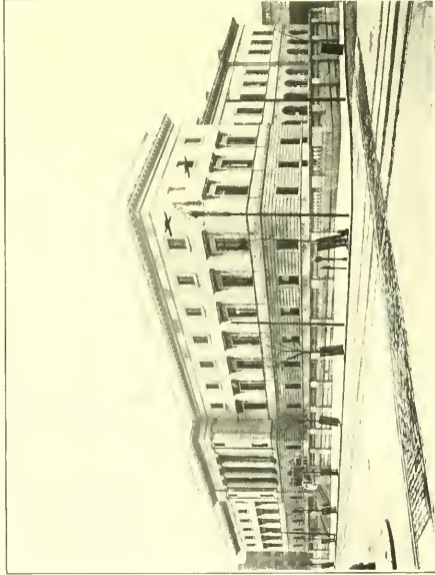
PHILADELPHIA : - BIRD'S-EYE VIEW, showing Delaware River and (in distance) Schuylkill River, with bridges. Founded 1682. City 22 miles long, 5 to 10 wide. 18 bridges over Schuylkill. 19-mile water-front on the Delaware, the "Clyde of America," with vast shipbuilding.



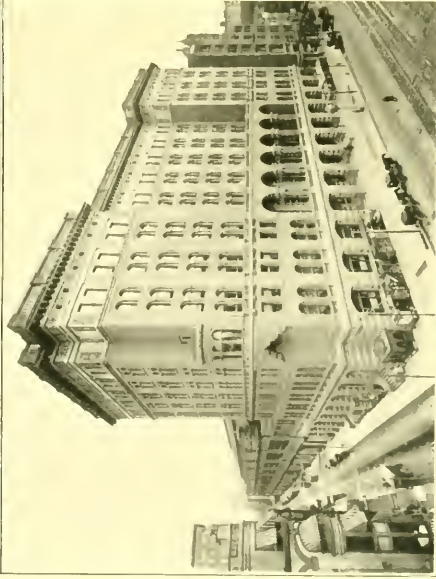
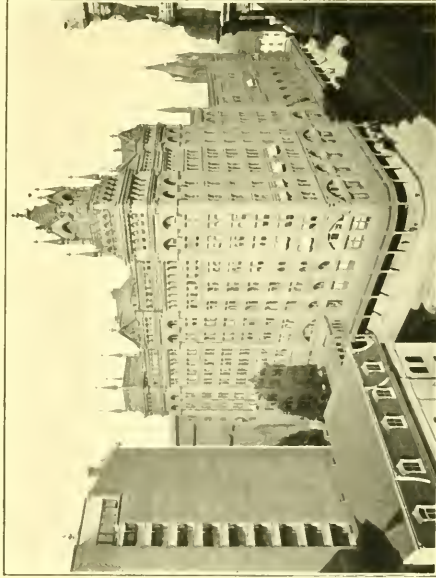
LIBERTY BELL, CARPENTERS' HALL (where first Continental Congress met),
INDEPENDENCE HALL. Here the Declaration and U. S. Constitution were adopted.



SOUTH BROAD STREET, North to City Hall. Bellevue-Stratford, North American, Land Title and other "sky scrapers."
Highest real-estate values here. Broad Street is 113 feet wide; 13 miles long; 10 miles asphalted. Real Estate Trust, Land Title Trust, Union League Club.



UNITED STATES MINT, largest, finest, and best-equipped in the world. Opened 1901.
POST OFFICE, 425 x 175 ft. U. S. Courts, etc. Franklin Statue, Chestnut Street.



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION. Gothic structure. Train-house 70-7 ft. long.
READING RAILROAD TERMINAL, 50-7 x 266 ft. Train-shed 50-7 x 266 (16 tracks).



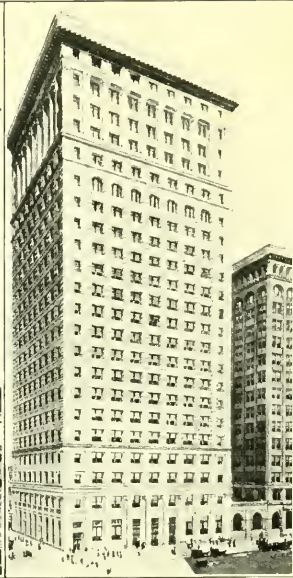
FAIRMOUNT PARK, on the Schuylkill, largest and most beautiful city park in the world. 3,353 acres. "Zoo" near by.
Here was Centennial Exposition in 1876. 1. Memorial (Art) Hall. 2. Horticultural Hall. 3. Grant Monument. 4. Wissahickon Creek, branch of Schuylkill.



WASHINGTON EQUESTRIAN MONUMENT, Fairmount Park. Erected by the Society of the Cincinnati. Cost over \$250,000.
Most imposing bronze sculpture in the United States. Unveiled in 1897 by President McKinley. Similar to Berlin statue of Frederick the Great.



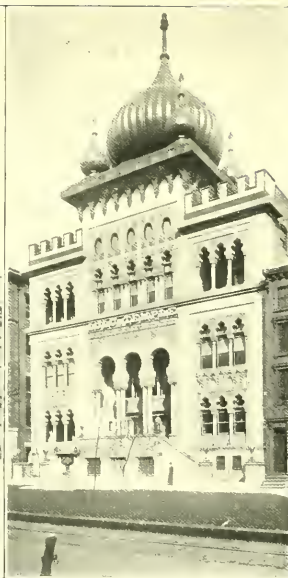
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. Chart'd 1885. "NORTH AMERICAN," Broad and Sanson.
Broad and Chestnut Sts. Capital, \$1,600,000. Oldest U. S. daily paper, started in 1784.



LAND TITLE & TRUST CO.
Broad and Sanson. Assets, \$6,000,000.



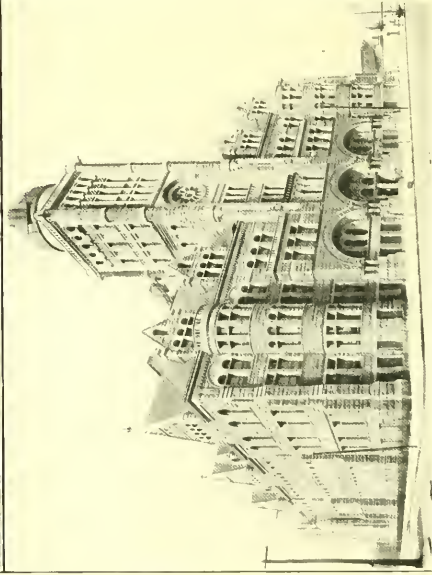
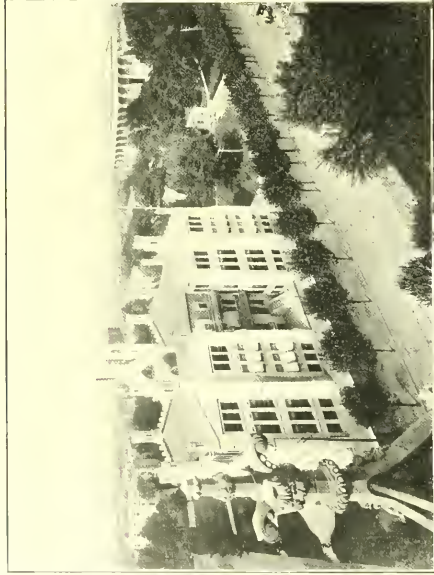
KEITH'S NEW THEATRE. Built 1902. COMMONWEALTH TITLE BUILDING. PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING, Chestnut, Chestnut St., above 12th. Finest theat e. Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Co. Office and store building. Stewart's Restaurants.



MASONIC TEMPLE, North Broad St. LULU TEMPLE (Shriners). Completed 1903. WITHERSPOON BLDG., Walnut, nr. Broad.
Norman architecture. One of the world's finest. Spring Garden St., near Broad. Ornate façade. Official home of various Presbyterian Boards.



PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND, Overbrook. Founded 1833.
WIDENER MEMORIAL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, near Logan Station.



GIRARD COLLEGE, founded by Stephen Girard, 1837, for orphan boys; 41 acres; 14 bldgs.
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, N. Broad. 60 class-rooms, gymnasium, etc.



DREXEL INSTITUTE—art, science, industries; day and evening. PENN. ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. Founded 1805.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA Begun 1840. Third oldest college in the United States. 55 acres; 33 buildings; 2,800 students.



Philadelphia, the Most American of All

Historic Philadelphia, "City of Brotherly Love," was founded in 1682 by William Penn, who planned "to afford an asylum to the good and oppressed of all nations, to frame a government which might be an example to show men how free and happy they could be." The Quaker colony became the Keystone State of the Union, and for a time Philadelphia was the national capital. Here, in renowned Independence Hall, met the Continental Congress that adopted the Declaration of Independence. Robert Morris, through his wealth and ability, was a great factor in making that independence an actuality.

The town was a pioneer in many important and permanent New-World enterprises: It started the first paper-mill (1690), launched the first American-built navy, built the first fort (1749), established the first Mint. Philadelphia is the birthplace of the United States flag (1777). John Fitch inaugurated steam-navigation. Benjamin Franklin founded the Philadelphia Library (1731), the American Philosophical Society (1743), and the Pennsylvania Hospital (1755); his influence led to the establishment of the University of Pennsylvania, begun in 1740; his discovery of electricity led the way to many miracles. The Academy of Fine Arts (1805) is the oldest art-school in the country; the Academy of Natural Sciences (1812), the oldest scientific school; Franklin Institute, the first engineering society (1824); the University of Pennsylvania established the first regular medical school (1765). The professions were ably represented. The Zoo, also, is a pioneer. The first World's Fair in America, held in Philadelphia in 1876, was

a worthy leader of its more ambitious successors. In the city are two venerable churches, "Gloria Dei," or old Swedes' Church, built in 1700, and Christ Church (1727).

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania's chief city, is third in size in the United States, second in wealth, and third in manufacturing. It is on the Delaware River, 96 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, a great railroad centre, with a fine harbor. Area, 130 square miles; next to London in mail-delivery area. The streets are very regularly laid out. Population, 1,367,716 (1903). The city is noted for charities and educational institutions. It is a city of homes, the occupants owning 70 per cent. of the dwelling-houses. It has 35 national banks, six immense department-stores, and the largest locomotive works, shipyards, carpet, hat and upholstery factories, chemical works, etc., in the country. Delightful Fairmount Park, with its Wissahickon, Schuylkill and other streams, affords a great variety of recreation. There are many fine churches and the homes of an Episcopal bishop and a Roman Catholic archbishop.

The Bullitt Bill (1885) gave the Mayor great power; he can appoint and remove the various city directors (of public works, public charities, Board of Health, etc.).

The largest fresh-water naval station in the United States is at League Island (997 acres). Philadelphia has the largest municipal building and the greatest filtration-plant.

The suburban towns are charming and abound in beautiful estates. Adjacent colleges are located at Bryn Mawr, Villa Nova, Swarthmore and Haverford.